

# ATTACK BY BANDITS

General Miller Repulses Them With Heavy Loss at Iloilo.

## REINFORCEMENTS FOR COLONEL SMITH

Aguinaldo Adopts Harsh Measures to Repress Peace Sentiment.

## THE FIGHT OF YESTERDAY

MANILA, March 20, 4:40 p.m.—The mountain bandits of Panay Island recently threatened a serious attack upon Iloilo, but they were repulsed with a loss of 200 men by Gen. Miller.

McNeill's battalion of the California Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Dubouché, has been ordered to embark on the transport Indiana tomorrow in order to reinforce the garrisons of the towns of Bais and Baguayan, on the east coast of the Island of Negros, where Col. Smith is in command. This is only a measure of precaution, as Major Gen. Otis says he does not anticipate trouble there.

**Death to Pacificos.**

It is reported on high and reliable authority that Aguinaldo is taking extreme measures to suppress signs calculated to cause a cessation of hostilities. Twelve adherents of the plan of independence, residents of Manila, have been condemned to death because they wrote advising surrender; and all loyal Filipinos have been called upon to form the national service of dispatching them.

On Friday last Gen. Lagarda visited Manila for the purpose of advising Aguinaldo to quit. He argued with the insurgent



Gen. Lloyd Wheaton.

leader and attempted to convince him of the folly of his persistence in the face of an overwhelming odds. Aguinaldo was furious at the advice and ordered Gen. Lagarda to be executed immediately.

The unfortunate general was promptly decapitated.

Among the incidents of yesterday's fighting was the coolness exhibited by a company of the Washington volunteers, who crossed the river in a native canoe under a heavy fire—fifteen taken across on each trip of the small boat—to attack the enemy's trenches.

## Men Suffer for Food.

The inability of the commissary train to keep up with the advance led to considerable suffering; and many of the men were completely exhausted when they were recalled, and falling from the ranks, were strung along for a distance of almost six miles, numbers returning to camp in the artillery ambulances, which were always crowded up to the line. The work of the ambulances was especially worthy of mention.

Among the dead are several who previously were reported as wounded.

Yesterday's casualties were as follows: Twenty-second Regiment—Capt. Frank P. Jones, Company E; Privates Young, Aronson and Yunt of Company B; Riley, Pasmir, White, Ellis, Morgan, Schunder, Cummings and Porter, Company B; Edwards, Company K; Renfer, Company G; and Corporals Cummings and Nelson, Company M.

Washington volunteers—Privates Weiss and Barlett and Corporal Waters, Company D; and Corporal Brocklin, Company K; Oregon volunteers—Private Brown, Company C.

Minnesota volunteers—Private Bruce, Company C.

All the above are more or less seriously wounded.

## OUR TROOPS AT DISADVANTAGE.

Seriously handicapped by the intense heat and the jungle.

HONG KONG, March 20.—A correspondent of the Associated Press at Manila says: "An army has seldom operated under harder conditions than have been encountered



No. 14,370.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1899—FOURTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

# ON JEKYL ISLAND

McKinley and Reed May Not Meet While There.

## THEIR VISITS NOT SIGNIFICANT

Opposition to the Administration Policy Not Popular.

## PRESIDENT'S ONE AMBITION

There is not much excitement among either the friends of the President or of Mr. Reed at Washington over the possibility of the two meeting at Jekyll Island. President McKinley and Mr. Reed will be in the island for a few days, but the three squares of each other during an entire Congress without becoming more attached to each other by reason of their proximity. With every opportunity for intimacy Mr. Reed has been at the White House but once, and that was at a time when the war cloud was bursting and was hardly possible that there should not be some sort of co-operation between the executive and the Speaker of the House. It is felt, therefore, that Jekyll Island is big enough for both to visit at the same time without significance necessarily attaching to their being there. Every assurance that could possibly be desired is given that as far as the President and Mr. Reed are concerned, at least, their being on the island at the same time is without design. If there was any design in the mind of one or the other, it is not the President's that as far as he is concerned there is no motive to avoid Mr. Reed, and no desire to avoid him.

The White House door has always been open for Mr. Reed to come and go as he might desire, and there has never been any open personal difficulty between them that would require a clandestine meeting for reconciliation. It is intimated that Mr. McKinley can hardly be expected to apologize for having been nominated and elected President, and that as to the President's personal attitude toward Mr. Reed is to be desirous of preserving them.

**Mr. Reed's Wishes Complied With.**

In the face of the resistance by Mr. Reed of the administration policy, the President immediately after the failure of Barrows to secure confirmation tendered the appointment of Mr. Reed to the post of Rear Admiral in the navy before a medical board convened at the Washington navy yard.

To complete the legal test, he must also pass a moral, mental and professional examination and the papers in his case are now before a board which convened at the navy department this morning. The board is composed of Rear Admirals McNair, Howell and Howison, and they will examine not only Commodore Schley, but all the other officers promoted to rear admiral under the recent personnel act, including Commodore Sampson. None of the candidates for promotion will appear before the board personally, but the examinations will be based entirely upon the records of the officers on file in the navy department. It is said to be an unprecedented thing for a board to examine the records of an officer for promotion to the rank of rear admiral, so there can be no doubt that the particular case of Mr. Reed before this board will also pass the test.

## CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

By the Paris Treaty They are Assumed by This Government.

The Secretary of State will ask Congress to make provision, by the appointment of a commission, or otherwise, for the consideration of claims of indemnity against Spain for losses resulting from the recent war in Cuba, liability for which was assumed by the United States in the Paris treaty of peace. More than 200 claims of this character, aggregating about \$1,000,000, have been already filed at the Department of State. Most of them are for indemnity for destroyed sugar plantations and for alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment. The following is a partial list of the claims for property losses: John W. Brock, \$1,262,511; Albert Brock, \$1,379,130; Joseph Brock, \$1,000,000; Charles Ross, \$852,839; Francisco Seglie, \$750,000; Francisco Del Valle, \$700,000; Perfecto Lacoste, \$652,000; Francisco Rionda, \$527,480; Henry Heldegger, \$450,000; E. Atkins & Co., \$157,980; Samuel T. Tolon, \$100,000.

Among others who seek damages are Mrs. Cornelia de Ozaio, who claims \$100,000 for the death of her husband, and Mrs. Ruiz, who asks \$75,000 for the death of her husband. Manuel Lopez has filed a claim of \$50,000 for the killing of his son.

Nothing will be done with any of these claims until Congress provides some means of determining what are just and what are unjust, and appropriates money for their payment.

## Naval Contract Awarded.

The Navy Department today awarded to the firm of Campbell & Pettus of San Francisco, at their bid of \$174,000, the contract for erecting buildings for the naval training station on Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco harbor.

## Has Not Been Sunk.

A member of the cabinet, in speaking of Mr. Reed's relations with the President, said: "Reed has been running along under the administration wagon, but he has not been pulling in the harness. Some of his friends may want to see him pull his share of the load. Reed has not been sinking, but he may have felt that he was not welcome in harness along with the President. There has been no interruption in the personal relations of the President and the Speaker of the House, but Reed has simply held out from the front of carrying the administration policy in the Senate and House. There is apparently no discrimination against those who had preferences and ambitions of their own in the matter. Senator Cullom's influence is so strong that he has succeeded in securing places for many men. It is said that Illinois has really secured more good places than New York or Ohio.

## The Few Visits to the White House.

During the few times Speaker Reed has been to the White House on business matters he has had pleasant interviews with the President. At least twice during the past season he was a guest at the White House. And on both occasions he and the President found quiet places to talk together over affairs of state or whatever interested them. Only on one important occasion during the war with Spain did the Speaker engage in a conference at the White House. That was when every body had concluded that war could not be averted, and when it was thought best to begin preparations for voting the \$50,000,000 defense appropriation. When the conference was held to talk over this Speaker Reed was present by invitation of the President, along with Cannon, and several other members. The conference lasted some time. Only once since then did the Speaker visit the White House during business hours

## Warships at Calcutta.

The flagship New York and the Indiana, Texas, Maryland and the Zebulon of the North Atlantic squadron arrived yesterday at Calcutta, the rendezvous for the assembling of the squadron preparatory to its cruise in the Caribbean sea.

The Wilmington sailed yesterday from Calcutta for the upper Andaman.

The Machias sailed from Calcutta for Guantamano.

and this visit was short and evidently merely one of respect. Altogether, the Speaker has been at the White House about four times in the two years the President has been conducting the administration, not including the attendance at social functions.

Those who know the Speaker as a man from Maine say that he has never desired to be accused of hunting a seat in the band wagon, and that he has felt that he has discharged his duties by the visits which he has made.

## RANSOM OF THE SPANISH

This Government May Allow Negotiations With Filipinos.

Effect of the Intercession of the Red Cross—Arguments for a Humanitarian Policy.

Up to this moment the Spanish government has not made a demand upon the government of the United States to be permitted to negotiate with Aguinaldo for the release of the Spaniards held by him. But the State Department has, through the French ambassador here, been presented with a pitiful picture of the condition of these unfortunates, rather in the nature of suggestion than in the way of demand, and now this is being powerfully supplemented by indirect pressure. With the great agency of the Red Cross enlisted on the side of the prisoners, and certain moral influences which are at work in their behalf, it seems probable that the government will decide to permit the ransom to take place, reserving only the power to prescribe some proper conditions.

The President himself will be the person to decide whether this shall be done or not, the authorities hesitating to interfere in any way with the working out of Gen. Otis' plans except in the way of direction, and Otis has forbidden the ransom.

**Leaders Would Embarzzle and Flee.**

An argument in favor of permitting the Spaniards to ransom themselves is having a good deal of weight with persons familiar with the Philippine character. It is, in effect, based on a belief that the leaders are likely, in the event of obtaining the large sum of money required from Spain, to flee from the islands, leaving their troops to make the peace on their own terms.

Aguinaldo demands \$2,000,000 for the release of his prisoners, a sum large enough to prove a great temptation in his case. The United States cannot and will not buy off the Philippine leaders, and with poverty confronting them in the event of their release, there would be no incentive to resist desperately and to the last. There is no reason, however, why the Spaniards should not pay their money, and, in exchange, be given life and a place in some neighboring and congenial place, like Hong Kong or Singapore, the leaders might be tempted to accept such an offer.

## Recognition of the Insurgents.

Another argument in support of the Spanish proposition is that by conceding it the United States would avoid whatever unpleasantness might follow a recognition by the Spaniards of the belligerence of the insurgents in the Philippines. Once peace with Spain is finally consummated by the exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty, there would be nothing to restrain Spain from recognizing the insurgents upon the slightest pretext. To remove in advance of the date of the peace treaty the status of the Spaniards would be to get rid of one very substantial complaint on the part of Spain which might serve as a reason for her own recognition of the insurgents.

However, the whole subject is still under consideration, and a decision will not be made until the President has been heard from.

## DEATHS IN THE ARMY.

Reports of Generals Otis and Brooke to the War Department.

Gen. Otis, at Manila, reports the following deaths among the troops in the Philippines: "Following deaths since last weekly report: March 11, Privates Timothy Enright, B. 13th Minnesota, electric shock; 14, Geo. J. Smith, 1st Nebraska, typhoid; 15, John T. Kennedy, 1st Nebraska, typhoid; 16, John T. Kennedy, 1st Nebraska, typhoid; 17, Private Andrew Nickerson, Nevada Cavalry, typhoid. Died of wounds received in action March 15, Private Chas. A. Davis, 20th Infantry."

Gen. Brooke, at Havana, has reported the following deaths among the troops in Cuba: "On the 16th, 17th and 18th instants: Sergeant H. M. Barrier, 1st North Carolina, typhoid; Private Albo Isidori, 4th Iowa, typhoid; Second Lieut. J. W. Volney, 1st Signal Corps, accident falling tree; Private John McDonald, 1st Immunes, dysentery."

## TO GARRISON CURIA.

Twelve Thousand Regulars Will Remain After Volunteers Leave.

After the volunteers are all removed from Cuba there will be about 12,000 regulars remaining. It is expected that these troops will remain all summer. Some suggestion has been made that delegations will come to Washington to have summer camps established at different points. Adj. Gen. Corbin said today that there will be no necessity of summer camps. The troops which are being brought home are to be mustered out as soon as possible. The regular troops are brought home from Cuba and they will be sent to the various military posts throughout the country, which are now occupied only by garrisons.

## Agricultural Department Examinations.

Several examinations to fill positions in the Agricultural Department will shortly be held by the civil service commission. On April 11 and 12 an examination will be held to fill the position of soil chemist, at a salary of \$1,400 per annum. The questions will embrace physical chemistry, organic and inorganic chemistry, analytical methods, literature of soils and French and German. On the same days an examination will be held to fill the position of spe-hunter, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum. The examinations will be on the practical questions in agriculture and horticulture.

## Personal Mention.

Among the passengers leaving Nassau on Thursday last was Mr. Le Drott L. Barber of Washington, D. C. Mr. Barber is now stopping at the Royal Palm, Nassau, Bahamas.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Leech of this city are spending a week at Old Point Comfort. Mr. O. J. Ricketts, secretary to the public printer, and Mr. E. A. Clifford, disbursing officer of the government printing office, left Saturday for a two weeks' trip to St. Augustine and Miami, Fla.

## Warships at Calcutta.

The flagship New York and the Indiana, Texas, Maryland and the Zebulon of the North Atlantic squadron arrived yesterday at Calcutta, the rendezvous for the assembling of the squadron preparatory to its cruise in the Caribbean sea.

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# MRS. PLACE EXECUTED

Electric Current Turned on at 11:01 O'clock This Morning.

## DEATH ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS

Condemned Woman Bore Up Bravely to the Last.

## FEW WITNESSES PRESENT

SING SING, N. Y., March 20.—Mrs. Place died in the electric chair at 11:01. She made no scene. The first shock lasted four seconds. The voltage was 1700. It was then reduced to 200 for fifty-six seconds.

A second shock was then given.

Mrs. Place went calmly to the chair. She leaned on Warden Sage's arm. Her eyes were closed, and she seemed neither to see nor hear. She murmured a prayer.

Two women attended her, one a prison attendant; the other a physician.

Mrs. Place was calm beyond expectation. No one has walked into the death chamber as serenely as she. Death was instantaneous and came with less struggle than was ever witnessed here before.

Just as she sat down in the chair she said: "God help me."

The female attendants stood before her. The physician adjusted the electrode to her head, held it for a moment, and then stepped back. Dr. Irvine merely superintended.

Not an instant was lost in throwing down the covers and placing the woman on the table. Hardly a witness saw the convulsive movement that follows an electrical shock. The body merely stiffened. The face remained as before.

Mrs. Place's thin lips closed tightly together. It was almost a smile as she died.

## Witnesses Entered Death Chamber.

Twelve witnesses entered the death chamber at exactly 10:45. At 10:50 Warden Sage left the house for Mrs. Place's room. He remained away eight minutes, during which time a keeper outside in the corridor came into the death chamber and called out another keeper.

It was feared then that Mrs. Place had fainted and would have to be carried to the electric chair. Nothing, however, had occurred.

At 11:00 or two before 11 o'clock there was the shuffling of feet down the hall and the death march was ended.

Mrs. Place leaned on the warden's arm, and he led her to the chair. She was pale, but her face was fastened in a moment. She breathed quietly, but in gasps. Her eyes were closed, but she bore herself bravely to the end. She picked her way across the short space that separated her from death.

The warden, who was pale, and the woman, with Mrs. Place following behind, helped to assist her to the chair.

She sat down and said a word of prayer. It was done at Sing Sing so rapidly before.

## Change Warden's Death Notice.

There was a noticeable change in the woman when she was told a few days ago that she was not to be reprieved. She acquired in that time the same demeanor that all these show who have gone to the chair before her. It was not bravely, but rather that strange dulling of the sense that makes man walk to his doom, looking neither to the right nor to the left; thinking of nothing but the weight of prayer he is uttering; not knowing, not caring.

At times there were periods of acute suffering, and both her mind and body gave in to these. Then there was calm, and then apathy. Mrs. Place, who faded well in the prison, was now a pale, thin, and fragile figure. At times there were periods of acute suffering, and both her mind and body gave in to these. Then there was calm, and then apathy. Mrs. Place, who faded well in the prison, was now a pale, thin, and fragile figure.

## Carried a Prayer Book.

In her hand Mrs. Place carried a prayer book and when the shock came she gripped it tightly. The other held fast to the chair handle. The woman's mouth merely closed; the face a trifle livid. Her heart ceased to beat within a minute.

Dr. Irvine felt for the pulsations of the carotid artery in the neck and then the woman physician examined her heart.

After her all the physicians present examined the heart.

Dr. Irvine gave it as his opinion that death had been instantaneous.

Rev. Dr. Cole, who spent the night here, went to Mrs. Place's room at 9:15 o'clock. The clergyman is seventy-six years of age, but strong and forceful.

Warden Sage asked him if he could stand the strain of comforting the condemned woman to the chair, and he replied that he could. He received his instructions before leaving the prison. Warden Sage asked if a brief service might be performed in the death house, but it was decided that it was best not to do so, and that absolutely nothing but the prayer should be said after the death march was begun.

## Made No Written Statement.

Rev. Dr. Cole, when asked if Mrs. Place had made any written confession or statement, said no. He stated that he believed the woman had been converted, and that she herself had faith to go peacefully to her death.

Dr. J. M. Davidson, who already had made several tests of the electrical appliances, made a careful final examination and test again at 10 o'clock.

The cards to the witnesses were given out shortly before 10 o'clock, and it was then announced that the names of witnesses were not to be made public. This was in accordance with an arrangement made some days ago.

Dr. Irvine also announced that the autopsy would be conducted privately, only the operating surgeons to be present.

"The written report will be sealed and the contents, if the witnesses are not given out, will be given out by the coroner."

## Victim Notified Again.

Yesterday at noon Warden Sage decided to again notify Mrs. Place of the day of her execution, and to tell her that she must be ready. She had been so hopeful that she would be spared until Gov. Roosevelt announced his decision not to interfere with the course of justice that the warden felt it would be simple mercy to warn her what she must undergo.

He placed her in a quiet way, and she said: "I have come, Mrs. Place, so that there will be no mistake; so that there may be no misunderstanding, and I explain to you the nature of the thing. You are ready on Monday morning at 11 o'clock."

The woman looked at him, and said simply: "I will be ready; I will put my trust in God."

The warden spoke with Mrs. Place for a few minutes in the manner that has brought comfort to the hearts of many who were to carry themselves to a hospital, and after he left Mrs. Place cried a little, but bore up wonderfully well. She had understood, she said, that she must die.

## A Day of Terror to Prisoners.

No one about the prison knew that Monday had been set as the day of execution. An execution day is a day of gloom here. The days of joy in Sing Sing at best are few, but when the doors of the death house are opened the convicts show their appreciation of the awful event. They speak in whispers, wondering when it will be over, and when it is over there is long-drawn breathing of relief.

The day of terror was the appointed day. Mrs. Place still occupied the room she had tenanted since the day she was brought here. It is the room in which Marie Barber, the Italian girl, spent her prison days, on the top floor of the old building, and served years as a hospital.

All that mind could suggest to give Mrs.

## Physicians Discouraged and He is Anxious to Get Home.

KINGSTON, Ja., March 20.—The condition of Mr. John Sherman, who is a passenger here on board the American line steamer Paris, now making a tour of the West Indies with a party of Americans, is not favorable this morning. He is very much weaker and the doctors are discouraged.

The United States cruiser Chicago, which has been detailed to take Mr. Sherman on board and convey him back to the United States, has not yet arrived here, but is expected to reach this port during the afternoon. Dr. Magee will have charge of the case until they reach Old Point Comfort.

It may not be possible to transfer Mr. Sherman to the Chicago until the Paris reaches Santiago de Cuba. He apprehends that his strength is declining and is desirous of getting home.

The State Department received a cable message from Consul Dent at Kingston, Jamaica, saying that ex-Secretary Sherman was not so well this morning.

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# DIGGING UP REMAINS

Two Skeletons Found in Ruins of Windsor Hotel.

## MANY LOOSE BONES UNEARTHED

No Clues to Identity of These Ghastly Discoveries.

## OFFICE SAFE INTACT

NEW YORK, March 20.—The skeleton of a victim of the Windsor Hotel fire was found today on the 40th street side. The remains were in such a condition that it was impossible to tell whether they were those of a male or female. There was only a little flesh left on the breast. The body was found ten feet from the sidewalk and twenty feet from the rear of the building. A human foot, with nearly all the flesh still on it, was also discovered at the same spot.

A little later the burned bone of a human leg, so badly charred that it could not be told whether it was that of a male or female, was taken from the ruins. The bone was taken out of a heap of rubbish at the entrance to the hotel. A second body was found in the debris where the office of the hotel had been. It, like the first, was burned beyond the possibility of recognition.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a number of bones were found on the 47th street side of the hotel. They were all of the same kind, in any way, and the police put them into a coffin.

## Streamers Play on the Ruins.

All last night streams from two fire engines were directed upon the ruins of the Hotel Windsor, where the fire began last Friday afternoon and was still smoldering. With daylight a large force of laborers was set at work searching the ruins for the remains of those who had perished in the conflagration. The work was chiefly directed to the 6th avenue side.

The big office safe was dug out and it appeared to be intact. Numerous small articles, such as jewelry, purses, bundles of papers, photographs and wearing apparel which had belonged to occupants of the hotel, were also gathered up.

At 9 o'clock the police dug up the bone of a human body was found near the entrance of the hotel. It was badly burned, and there was no telling whether it was from the body of a man or a woman. The bodies found in the ruins were examined at Bellevue morgue after being taken there in the dead wagon.

Body No. 1 is that of a man. The trunk is nearly complete, but the legs, arms and head are missing.

Body No. 2 is that of a young woman. It is in six or seven sections. A part of a brown kid glove with pearl buttons was found near the body. The face and hands, the color of which is unrecognizable, and the skirt is of a black serge. A black cloth buttoned dress is marked "Made W. H. Co. New York." In the pocket of the skirt was a cent.

## Workmen Use Their Hands.

The workmen with picks and spades were called off, and others put to work, who were to use only their hands. It was felt that the bodies, if any were uncovered, would be so badly burned that identification would be almost impossible except by means of the clothing and personal belongings. The first body found was discovered a little later by the workmen on the 40th street side. It was found ten feet from the sidewalk and twenty feet from the rear of the building. The first seen of it was the skeleton of the breast, including the ribs and the pelvis. The rest of the body was nearly all the flesh on it was found. It appeared to have been severed from the leg by the falling of some heavy piece of debris.

The four injured persons from the fire who are at Bellevue Hospital were reported this morning as being in a fair way to recovery. Mrs. Alice W. Price, thirty-five, Mason, Ga.; sprained back, fractured ankle.

Mr. C. Simmons, fifty-two, Frederick, Md.; burned face and hands.

Kate Roach, domestic; burns and broken leg.

Nellie Thomas, thirty-seven, assistant housekeeper; shock and burns.

All the injured at the New York Hospital are reported improving. They are: Wm. F. Joyce, thirty, New York; burned face and hands; Ellen Curran, twenty-seven, domestic, burns of arms and legs; Mrs. C. H. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.; shock. Mrs. Calhoun is expected to leave today.

## News of Supposed Missing Ones.

Miss Helena Leah Reed of Boston, who was reported missing, is safe. She was at the hotel on Friday, but left before the fire broke out.

Simon Leland stated today that he had received a communication stating that Mrs. D. S. Salomon and her daughter, Rosina, who occupied rooms on the fifth floor of the Hotel Windsor, are safe.

Jennie McKenna, reported missing, is at the home of her sister in Richmond, Va. L. I. Her hands are slightly burned.

## Capt. McClusky Discusses the Fire.

Capt. McClusky of the detective bureau said today: "I do not believe that thieves started the fire at the Windsor Hotel. I have no theory as to how the fire originated, but I do not believe that it was of incendiary origin. The mere fact that thieves take advantage of every opportunity at a fire to pilferage is a fact, but I think that the theory that the fire was set by thieves for the purpose of plunder is absurd."

## HOTEL GUESTS IN A PANIC.

Brooklyn at Cleveland Burns This Morning—No Casualties.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 20.—The Brooklyn Hotel, corner of Fairmount street and Euclid avenue, was partially destroyed by fire shortly after 5 o'clock this morning. Over fifty people were asleep in the building when the fire broke out. A high wind was blowing and the flames had gained great headway when discovered by a policeman.

The fire promptly ran through the building awakening the guests. In many cases it was necessary to break in doors in order to arouse the sleepers. A panic ensued, but all the occupants finally escaped without injury. Several women were carried down the fire escapes by firemen. The cause of the fire is unknown. Loss about \$10,000.

## IN THE CITY POST OFFICE.

Over \$20,000 Worth of Furniture Ordered for the Building.

The officials of the Treasury Department have decided to give the eighth floor of the new city post office building to the bureau of statistics and the bureau of ethnology. The ninth floor will be kept for storage purposes.

New furniture for most of the building has been ordered and will be ready to ship here just as soon as it is positively known that the Post Office Department can move into the new building by the 1st of July. The cost of the furniture is estimated at \$20,000. A good deal more will be necessary, it is thought.

The building, now occupied by the Post Office Department, will be turned over to the Interior Department, that much of the rent now paid for rented buildings may be saved for the government.

# IT CAN SELL GOODS WITHOUT ADVERTISING

As one class of business men—called—have been getting from Washington to Baltimore by riding a horse or going slowly, but the man who takes the cars can get there a great deal quicker and much more easily. Advertising is to any kind of business exactly what the railway is in transportation. It does the job quicker and easier. And, as compared with other newspapers, in that respect, The Star is a lightning express train.

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## OFFICE SAFE INTACT

NEW YORK, March 20.—The skeleton of a victim of the Windsor Hotel fire was found today on the 40th street side. The remains were in such a condition that it was impossible to tell whether they were those of a male or female. There was only a little flesh left on the breast. The body was found ten feet from the sidewalk and twenty feet from the rear of the building. A human foot, with nearly all the flesh still on it, was also discovered at the same spot.

A little later the burned bone of a human leg, so badly charred that it could not be told whether it was that of a male or female, was taken from the ruins. The bone was taken out of a heap of rubbish at the entrance to the hotel. A second body was found in the debris where the office of the hotel had been. It, like the first, was burned beyond the possibility of recognition.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a number of bones were found on the 47th street side of the hotel. They were all of the same kind, in any way, and the police put them into a coffin.

## Streamers Play on the Ruins.

All last night streams from two fire engines were directed upon the ruins of the Hotel Windsor, where the fire began last Friday afternoon and was still smoldering. With daylight a large force of laborers was set at work searching the ruins for the remains of those who had perished in the conflagration. The work was chiefly directed to the 6th avenue side.

The big office safe was dug out and it appeared to be intact. Numerous small articles, such as jewelry, purses, bundles of papers, photographs and wearing apparel which had belonged to occupants of the hotel, were also gathered up.

At 9 o'clock the police dug up the bone of a human body was found near the entrance of the hotel. It was badly burned, and there was no telling whether it was from the body of a man or a woman. The bodies found in the ruins were examined at Bellevue morgue after being taken there in the dead wagon.

Body No. 1 is that of a man. The trunk is nearly complete, but the legs, arms and head are missing.

Body No. 2 is that of a young woman. It is in six or seven sections. A part of a brown kid glove with pearl buttons was found near the body. The face and hands